

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, near 42nd Street.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 214 Broadway, near 11th Street.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, near 14th Street.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near 1st Street.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near 1st Street.

NIXON'S CHIMNEY GARDEN, Broadway, near 14th Street.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, near 42nd Street.

CHRISTIANITY OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, near 42nd Street.

WOODS' MINSTER HALL, Broadway, near 42nd Street.

HITCHECOCK'S THEATRE, Broadway, near 42nd Street.

GAILLARD'S CONCERT HALL, Broadway, near 42nd Street.

PARISIAN CARNIVAL OF WONDERS, Broadway, near 42nd Street.

New York, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

## THE SITUATION.

A feeling prevailed in Washington yesterday that an important military movement was about to be made very soon. The President was at the War Department as early as seven o'clock in the morning, and spent the whole day there. The executive officers of the department have been closely occupied all day, and not accessible to any one. The Generals who have held brief conversations at the capital are either gone or are preparing to set out at once for their commands. Gen. Pope, whose headquarters were fixed in the field on Friday last, has been awaiting final instructions, and will leave on Wednesday. Everything appears to be done quietly and in a business-like way, but with an air of confidence. It is said that the gloom that succeeded the reports of the late battles on the peninsula is dissipated, and all are satisfied that the new administration of military affairs will be satisfactory.

Rumors were also that a member of the British legation had received a letter from Lord Lyons announcing that the British government has determined to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The parties from whom this information is derived state that they have seen the letter, but it was not credited generally. If true the belief was that it would vastly stimulate recruiting all over the country.

Prisoners from our army, who have just been released by the rebels and brought down from Richmond to Fort Monroe, and who had an interview with General McClellan at City Point, state that the rebels are building three ironclad gunboats at Richmond, and one of which is called the New Merrimack, and another the Lady Davis. These two are nearly completed; the other is not so far advanced. The rebel expert and surgeons who accompanied the released prisoners state that the rebel army is once again about three miles and a half from the James river, and is greatly straitened of our gunboats. The whereabouts of General Jackson they would not reveal, although they admitted that he was near enough to be reinforced from Richmond, and that his army was being strengthened. From the sources we learn that large relief forces are being concentrated on the line of the James river, above the junction of the Appomattox. They came down from Richmond by the Petersburg Railroad. It is believed they already number from 50,000 to 70,000 men, and that Stonewall Jackson is in command. It is further stated that it is the intention of the rebels to make an attack very soon on Suffolk, and they are said to be within twenty miles of that city with considerable force.

Among the many items from the Southern papers which we publish to-day is a very significant one from the Richmond *Enquirer*, to the effect that twenty-two pieces of artillery, captured at Lookerstown from the Russians and presented by certain British merchants to the Southern Confederacy, have just been received at Maceon, Ga. These guns came over by the Nashville. The *Enquirer* says that thirty-eight men were expected. According to the *Charleston Mercury* the Nashville not only entered that port recently, with arms and ammunition, in spite of the blockade, but has gone safely to sea again in company with another vessel, the Kate. Our blockade squadron cannot be very vigilant if these things are being done under their eyes.

Our news from the Gulf is very interesting. The United States steamer Octavia, with Commander Porter in command, arrived at Port-au-Prince on Saturday from New Orleans. On the 24th inst. the steamer fell in with the British screw steamer ship Tubal Cain, near the coast, bound from France, loaded with munitions of war for the rebels, valued at half a million of dollars. After a gallant chase of six hours Com. Porter captured her, and she is now on her way to New York in charge of a prize officer. The visit of Com. Porter to Port-au-Prince and Washington has thus accidentally proved of some effective service, whatever its ultimate object may be. From our correspondents at Key West we learn that the United States steamer Mercadia had arrived from the cruise, and reports the capture of two rebel vessels—namely, the schooner Victoria, with one hundred and forty-nine bales of cotton, from Bogu Inlet, N. C., bound to Nassau, N. P., and the schooner Ida, with an assorted cargo, evidently intended for some rebel port. The Ida claimed to be bound to Baltimore; but as soap, watches, drugs and groceries are not usually taken from Nassau to Baltimore, Captain Stellwagen, of the Mercadia, thought it best to take charge of them. Our correspondence from Key West will be found, in regard to other details, highly interesting.

The news from New Orleans by the steamer Marion is also important. Several prominent citizens had returned to their loyalty, and cotton was coming in liberally. The sanitary condition of the city was excellent, and General Butler's efforts to keep the streets clean, and thus avoid disease, were most successful.

Our European files by the Eliza and Saxonia

contain a very remarkable article from the London *Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston, which goes to show that the point of the malvolence of the English press towards General McClellan is to be found in the fact that he exposed the military blunders of their commanders in the Crimea in his book on the Russian campaign.

The retirement of the Princes of Orleans from the army of the United States is made the subject of severe comments in the English government organs against their intentions in joining it, their house and dynasty.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamships Saxonia and Eliza, from Southampton and Queenstown on the 16th and 17th of July, reached this port yesterday, with our European files to the first named day. The news by both vessels has been fully anticipated by our telegraphic despatches, but the details are, nevertheless, very interesting.

The *Pierre de la Manche* of Cherbourg has the following in reference to the reinforcements for the French army in Mexico:—"Nothing is yet known as to the number of troops which will be embarked here for Mexico, or at what period their departure will take place. The general idea, however, is that a considerable number will leave this port about the end of August. The vessels which are to carry out these reinforcements will be the line of battle ships and transports now here, and others which are being fitted out at Brest. The Duquesne and the Ville de Lyon, now at Brest, and the Ville de Bordeaux at Lorient, will shortly join the fleet now at anchor in our roadstead. It is no longer three squadrons which will be attached to the corps of General Forey, but eight; they will be detached from the different corps and formed into marching regiments."

The *Times* of Madrid, of the 12th of July, says that the French government has accepted an offer of Spain to make use of such resources as Havana may be able to supply for the use of the French army at Orizaba, and that orders to that effect have been transmitted to the Captain-General of Cuba. The *Times* says, also, that there is reason to believe that these orders had been sent on before the offer had been accepted by the French government.

The last news from Vera Cruz, brought by the French frigate La Guerriere, bears the date of July 14. At that time it was rumored that Vera Cruz had fallen to the French, by a company of Zouaves, General Zaragoza had made two attempts to drive off the French from the positions they occupied at Orizaba, but that in both instances he had failed. The French army was very strongly fortified in the latter place, and it was thought that the Mexican General had completely given up the idea of renewing his attack. The road was said to be perfectly free between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, and the health of the troops excellent. An interesting resume of the news will be found in our Havana correspondence, in another column.

We have received some late copies of the *Turkish Islands Standard*, extending to the 12th inst. They, however, contain no news of importance. Large quantities of salt had recently been shipped, the most part being freighted for the United States. The weather was excellent and the ponds in fine condition, proprietors gathering large quantities every week. The *Standard* of the 12th says:—"Our trade has been somewhat brighter this week than for some time past, although there has been little or no improvement in the price of salt, many of our proprietors being anxious to realize money enough to take up their notes for pond rentals, which become due this month. The weather has been threatening for a day or two past, but very little damage has been done to the salt harvest."

The funeral of ex-President Van Buren took place yesterday, in the village of Kinderhook. The religious exercises were conducted by the pastor of the Reformed Dutch church of that village. A large concourse of persons, among whom were several of our distinguished citizens, followed the remains of the illustrious dead to their last resting place in the little village cemetery. An account of the ceremonies of the occasion will be found in another column of our paper.

From the 16th to the 19th inst., inclusive, the following movements in sugar and cotton took place in New Orleans:

Sugar, Mtd.	Cotton, Mtd.
Exported to New York, 6,075 b.	227
Exported to New York, 6,075 b.	123

The Memphis *Union* appears to be of the opinion that all of the city of Vicksburg theatre could destroy exists no more.

Hon. John L. Dawson has been nominated for Congress by the democrats of Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana counties, Pennsylvania. The district is now represented by John Corvick. It is believed by the democrats that Dawson will be elected.

The recent raid of guerrillas in Indiana has created a ground swell of popular indignation that will sweep all the secession sympathizers in the State down towards Memphis, where the underdogs will catch them and carry them far out on the sea of rebellion.

We understand that the throwing open of the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, for the admission of sick and wounded soldiers, instead of being an act of patriotism, was prompted entirely by the desire of gain. But if the soldiers receive the attention that their cases demand in that institution, we cannot see that any fault should be found with the managers for demanding a recompense.

The Supervisors met yesterday and overruled the veto of Mayor Opdyke on the subject of appointing additional counsel in the matter of the new Court House. They adjourned till Monday next, when the subject of appointing canvassers and inspectors of election will come up.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 100 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 57 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 31 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of alcohol, 2 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 96 of the brain and nerves; 3 of the generative organs; 11 of the heart and blood vessels; 109 of the lungs, &c.; 3 of old age; 27 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers; 3 premature births; 206 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 21 of uncertain seat and general fevers; 5 of diseases of the urinary organs; 26 from violent causes, and 2 unknown. There were 351 natives of the United States, 8 of England, 59 of Ireland, 32 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

Stocks were extremely dull yesterday. At the morning board prices were a shade higher, but they fell again in the afternoon. Money was abundant at 5 per cent. Exchange, 120 to 125 Gold, 117½. The bank statement shows an increase of nearly three millions in deposits, \$1,317,566 in specie and \$949,670 in loans. The cotton market was unaltered. There was no little doing as to afford to reliable basis of quotations. The prices of cotton and buyers were so widely apart as to check sales. The market having been pretty well closed out of "necessity lots" pressing upon it, holders were firmer than on Saturday. The transactions were confined to some 100 bales, in small parcels, at 45c. a bale for middling upland, with trading value reported, at both above and below these figures. Flour was heavy and less active, especially for export, and closed at a decline of 10c per barrel. Wheat was less buoyant and active; spring and other common qualities were 10c lower; while good red Western, prime to good shipping lots, were firm. There fell off 10c per bushel, with sales of shipping lots of mixed grades. Pork was dull and easier, with sales of 100 to 110 to 115, and prime at 12½ to 13½. Sugar was steady and inactive, with sales of 100 to 110 to 115, and prime at 12½ to 13½. Foreign was firm, especially for group, with a fair amount of engagements.

## A Tempest in a Teapot at Washington—Mr. Seward's Position Defined.

Wonders will never cease. They dash against us, or we stumble over them, from day to day. We are in the midst of a great revolution, fruitful of sudden surprises, excitements, and various sensations. Yesterday our ruling topic was the raging storm of war; to-day it is a tempest in a teapot. We refer to the remarkable sensation editorial, which we published this morning, from that prober, pompous and consequential old fossil newspaper, the *Washington Intelligencer*. That ancient concern, after burrowing in the public treasury for nearly half a century, like an old rat in a cheese, oblivious of everything else in the world, having at length been stirred out of its comfortable nest by Congress, has succeeded in a newspaper sensation—its first in forty years. "Honor to whom honor is due."

The antediluvian editor in question, being sorely distressed and perplexed concerning "some speculations and imaginary probabilities put forth with much emphasis by a New York journal (the *Herald*) a day or two ago," was moved to an extraordinary effort to get at the truth concerning these reports. We had said that, on account of the pressure of the abolition radicals, there had been a breeze among the President's advisers, which had brought "the Cabinet to the verge of dissolution;" that "Mr. Seward had made up his mind to resign;" but that the President had harmonized the conflicting elements, &c. We had also reported a new political combination at Albany, of "conservative democrats and republicans, to make General Dix Governor of New York, and Mr. Seward Senator in Congress;" and as such statements, in the opinion of our ancient Washington contemporary, might, if not corrected, "prove prejudicial to the public interest in the European world," he thought it his duty to call in person upon Mr. Seward for an explanation.

And what was the result? Mr. Seward defined his position. His statement is given with great care, and is very satisfactory as far as it goes. We must say, however, that while our learned Premier has exhibited the most admirable statesmanship in his expositions to the great Powers of Europe of our national policy and purposes, domestic and foreign, in the matter of this Southern rebellion, he falls short of our expectations and of the merits of his subject in defining his own position. In doing this he is necessarily restricted to very narrow limits. Amiable and conciliating to the last degree, we accept without reservation his testimony to the effect that all his endeavors have been for a happy accord in the Cabinet, and between the Cabinet and all the generals of our army. But as a whole, his statement is flat, stale and devoid of information. He has apparently made a free and full disclosure of all that he knows, and yet we can hardly consent to the conclusion that he has told the whole story. His hands are tied. It is simply impossible that he can define his own position half so well as an independent, thoroughly posted and vigilant journal like the *Herald*.

It is sufficient for our purpose that Mr. Seward confirms our late reports in the essential points that he will remain in the Cabinet, that harmony prevails in the Cabinet, and that there appears to be no sign of any impending change whatever in the Cabinet. Nothing is said in refutation of the rumor that conservative democrats and republicans have entered into a movement at Albany, which comprehends the return of Mr. Seward to the Senate, and the election of General Dix as our next Governor. We dare say, however, that Mr. Seward said nothing upon this subject to our Washington contemporary, because he had no fears that the rumor, even if undenied, would "prove prejudicial to the public interest in the European world."

We have only to add, in conclusion, that as the present position and future purposes of Mr. Seward are authoritatively made known, and that as harmony rules the Cabinet, the Cabinet, it is to be hoped, will endeavor to bring the Secretary of War down to some practical and efficient system for recruiting the army, or all this ministerial harmony may come to nothing! General McClellan wants fifty thousand men—General Pope wants fifty thousand, to make sure work against the great rebel army of Virginia. The men are wanted now, and may be had at once by going to work in the right way; but this work of recruiting, as at present managed, goes on too slowly. Mr. Seward knows the public opinion of New York on this important matter. Let him bring it to bear on Mr. Stanton, forcibly and pointedly, and it will do more good than all the milk and honey he has employed for peace and harmony in the councils of the administration since the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

THE *TRIBUNE* ON CONFISCATION.—The *Tribune*, the organ of the abolitionists, or "infernal republicans," as Thurlow Weed calls them, solemnly declares that the President has refused to carry out that act of Congress called the Confiscation bill, and that the President's proclamation was as far short of the legal mark as Fremont's was beyond it. Now the act of Congress to which the *Tribune* refers was simply advisory, and left the President to deal with confiscation and emancipation just as he pleased. The President, who is conducting this war upon constitutional grounds, very naturally stops short of the unconstitutional features of the bill. This conservatism greatly offends poor Greeley, and he attempts to teach the President how to administer the laws, just as he has been trying to teach our generals how to fight. Such impudence is characteristic of the crazy fanatics who harp continually on the negro; but it has very little effect upon Mr. Lincoln. Like the fly on the cow's horn, Greeley may buzz "nigger, nigger" till he is tired; but he will be rewarded only by a switch of the cow's tail, after all. Let him beware, therefore, lest he be suddenly switched into Fort Lafayette, before long.

GENERAL POPE CRACKING HIS JOES.—There is a time for all things, and it will be admitted that this is not exactly the time for joking; but if any one will joke let him have some foundation for it. General Pope issues a proclamation in which he offers five cents reward for the arrest of Captain Harrison, as a deserter, when it appears that Captain Harrison resigned, and his resignation was accepted, in consequence of a wound that disabled him for service. General Pope, before he publishes an officer's name in such a connection, ought to make himself acquainted with the facts. In any case, it would be much better for him to go in pursuit of the enemy, and crack his jokes upon him when he found him, than to be making merry in Washington at the expense of loyal Union soldiers.

## Greeley As a Confidence Man.

The well known and long established firm of Seward, Weed & Co. is familiar to most of our readers. All of them must have seen its neat, gilt sign, or read its flaming advertisements. Many of them have, doubtless, had dealings with it in the past, or are at present its regular customers. We are very sorry to have to announce to such persons that there is forged paper about, purporting to be issued by this highly respectable firm, but really put into circulation by Horace Greeley, who was kicked out of the partnership and forced to publish the notice of dissolution in his own paper some time ago. We warn the public, and especially the political brokers, therefore, against negotiating and circulating this forged paper, for Mr. Greeley has no more right to sign the name or use the credit of Seward, Weed & Co. than any other impudent, rascally political forger and swindler.

At one time, it is true, Greeley was a member of the firm, which then transacted business under the name and title of Seward, Weed, Greeley & Co. It soon became evident, however, that Greeley was by no means a working partner. The only capital he ever put into the concern was a white coat and a pair of old boots, and in return for this valuable investment he demanded every office in the gift of the company. His partners bore with him a long while, and even sent him to Congress for a session or so; but he disgraced himself and them, and they refused to allow him to hold any office again. Greeley grumbled and growled a great deal at this decision, and finally, when his partners declined to give him the Postmastership of New York city, he made such a disturbance about his disappointments that he was incontinently kicked out of the concern. Wilkeson and a few other members of the gun-manufacturing, contract-jobbing, gift-enterprising, strawberry-raising, book-publishing, miscellaneous *Tribune* Association were also connected with the old firm as clerks, porters and errand boys, but were paid off with contracts and offices, and turned out with Greeley. The rupture between Seward and Weed and the disappointed Greeley was complete and final. Greeley wrote a long letter to Mr. Seward—afterwards published in the *Tribune*—enclosing a receipt in full for his share in the partnership, and announcing the firm dissolved forever. At the Chicago Convention Greeley was distinguished as an active drummer and hummer for the opposition house of old fossil bones, and carried a banner around the streets inscribed "Bates, or any other man, against Seward." He has lost no opportunity since that time to abuse and injure his old partners, whose office he has been repeatedly forbidden to enter, and whom he dare not even speak to on the public streets. Such being the state of affairs, our readers can easily imagine the surprise and indignation with which Seward, Weed & Co. received an article in yesterday's *Tribune*, purporting to express their sentiments and to be issued by their authority. The publication of such an article is, in fact, equivalent to the signing of the name of a mercantile firm to notes and checks by a party who has sold out all interest in the firm. It is, in plain terms, simply political forgery and swindling, and will undoubtedly be prosecuted and punished as such. Poor Greeley, reduced to poverty and beggary by his fetish worship of the negro, has at last become a political forger and swindler.

However, we may pity poor old crazy Greeley; therefore we only do our duty in informing the public that the utterances of the *Tribune* yesterday, in regard to Secretary Seward, were base forgeries, and that not the slightest regard can be placed upon them. We stated the other day that Secretary Seward had intended to retire from the Cabinet if the unconstitutional policy of the radical abolitionists was adopted, and that to his firmness the continuance of the President's conservative policy was mainly attributable. We reassert these facts, and in an article printed in the *National Intelligencer*, and published in another column this morning, Secretary Seward implicitly confirms our statements. Will it be believed that Greeley has the unparalleled impudence to deny these facts? What right has he, pray, to contradict or to confirm anything we may be pleased to say about Secretary Seward's intentions? What does he know of Secretary Seward's present operations or plans for the future? He is no longer Seward's partner, and how does it concern him if we have been offered the place he vacated? By what authority does he dare represent himself as the confidant of Mr. Seward? Why, Greeley is Secretary Seward's false friend, his unfaithful servant, his contemptible traducer, his treacherous enemy. Does Greeley imagine that we have forgotten how he tried to play Brutus to Seward's Caesar at Chicago, and succeeded in stabbing himself and elevating Seward to the State Department? Does Greeley think he can humbug any one into believing that this feud is settled, or that he and Weed have kissed and made friends, and now march arm in arm to glory? How long is it since Greeley found himself deserted by the republican party and left to gnash his teeth in the outer darkness, in company with a few other abolition maniacs like himself? How long is it since Weed stigmatized him and his friends by that burning epithet of "infernal republicans?" How long is it since he was slapped in the face by a conservative confiscation proclamation, signed by the President, but issued from the State Department, where Mr. Seward reigns supreme? Has Greeley forgotten that Mr. Seward is in the Cabinet, and that he had a finger in the modification of Fremont's manifesto, in the repudiation of Hunter's proclamation, in the appointment of General Halleck, and in the veto prepared for the *Tribune*'s emancipation confiscation bill? Smothered by these "wet blankets," how dare poor Greeley assume to forge Seward's name or to speak by his authority in a *Tribune* article?

The motive of poor Greeley is obvious. He wants to be United States Senator next year, and is alarmed at our hint that Secretary Seward may be his rival. Poor old fanatic, as Greeley is, he has sense enough to know that he would be no match for Seward, Weed & Co., for he is without a party and without a friend. No wonder that he attempts to do business under false pretences, therefore, to swindle politicians into supporting him, or at least into buying him off with some lesser office. The game is old and will not work. Greeley has only convicted himself of political forgery and swindling, and no one will believe a word he says about Seward; while the *Herald*, as events will prove, spoke, as usual, by the word. We recommend poor Greeley to the mercy of the court, however, as he has done no great damage by this offence.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.—We were led, in our Sunday's issue, by too great reliance on the report of a Congressional committee, to make the following statement:—Mr. John Taylor, a member of Pennsylvania, having been appointed General Investigator for the War Department, procured two vessels which had previously been reported by a government officer, and said that Mr. Marshall, of Boston, who had been there some weeks more than their actual cost.

How WAS THE BATTLE OF RICHMOND LOST?—It was lost by the failure of Fremont and Banks to hold Jackson, or follow him up, and the still more disastrous and unaccountable failure of McDowell either to intercept him in his advance on the right flank and rear of McClellan, or to anticipate him by marching beforehand to reinforce McClellan, whose right wing was weak, and who expected McDowell every hour as anxiously as McDowell once expected Patterson. Had McDowell done this he would have wiped out the stain of Bull Run and Manassas, and the Union army would have been in Richmond to-day, and McClellan would be pronounced the first of generals. Had this *four pas* happened designedly it could not have been more disastrous.

That the infernal abolitionists are rejoicing at the result is known to all men. They desire to see our generals defeated, because they find that negro slavery cannot be abolished in the Southern States at their dictation, and in the event of the institution being retained, they would prefer a separation to contact with the vile thing; not that they care a fig about slavery or the negro, but that he is useful in supplying them with material for political agitation, and to help them to retain the power they hold at the expense of the blood of the people. They are at once the cause of the war and the cause of its failure. They do not desire to see the Union restored. Consistent on the record they could not be; for they have again and again pronounced the Union "a covenant with death and an agreement with Hell;" and in the beginning of the war Greeley declared in the *Tribune* that every man who fell was murdered, unless the object of the war was the abolition of slavery. Who are the murderers? Those who are defeating the legitimate object of the war, and the only object which could render it successful, the restoration of the Union as it was and the constitution as it is. It is evident that Greeley, Beecher and the rest want to render the war abortive; and hence they attack the generals with violence, and labor to create distrust. Like the fallen angel, who would rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven, they prefer to rule over half the Union and to carry out their Puritanical notions therein rather than to take their proper place in the whole republic—one and indivisible.

GREAT BRINDERS IN THE MANNER OF RECRUITING.—The mode adopted of raising the three hundred thousand men called for by the President is a decided error. Instead of permitting the Governors of States to furnish the men and appoint the officers, the President ought to make an appeal directly to the people. The value of the recruits needed depends very much on the promptitude with which they are sent forward to the field. The slow process of State machinery and waiting for new regiments to be filled up will cause great delay. If, moreover, the recruiting is permitted to be carried on under the State governments, sufficient care will not be taken in obtaining efficient men, and the officers will be for the most part mere politicians, who know little and care less about military matters. Instead of delaying to organize new regiments, if the War Department had called directly for men to fill up the old regiments, which have covered themselves with glory, half a million of men might have been enrolled to-day. This is the Napoleonic system, and it is the course the South has pursued with such success. Generals Sickles and Meagher are adopting this system, and are now recruiting two thousand men each to fill up their brigades. They ought to get them immediately.

The old regiments, if given skeletons, soon assimilate the recruits to themselves, and the esprit de corps and the traditions of the regiment are all in favor of adding the new men to the existing organizations. To create new regiments while the old remain with half their number, or even less, is the height of absurdity. Expense is needlessly added by the addition of new officers who are not needed, whereas it is soldiers, and not officers, that are wanted. There are officers in plenty—let men be enlisted. But what does the Governor of a State, for instance? He appoints beforehand the officers for the thirty new regiments. What do these officers know about war? How long will it take till their regiments are efficient and ready for the field? If the success of the war should depend on them, then farewell to the Union. Expense is multiplied by the multiplication of officers, while the result is only to increase the inefficiency of the army.

There is a conflict between the State system of recruiting and the exigencies of the war. Let a new order be therefore issued at once by the War Department, or by General Halleck, breaking up the recruiting by States, and calling on the people to come forward directly to the support of the flag of the country without State intervention, and let a bounty of fifty dollars, or even one hundred dollars, be offered on the part of the United States government, and let proper medical men be appointed to judge of the physical qualities of the enlisted, and more recruits than are wanted will be forthcoming in a very brief space of time. But if, for the sake of throwing so much patronage into the hands of Governors of States to make political capital, or to promote the interests of contractors, the war is allowed to languish, while new regiments are being organized and completed, the authorities at Washington will regret their error when it is too late.

THE TWO VESSELS IN QUESTION WERE BUILT by Messrs. Nais & Levy, of Philadelphia, and were sold by them to the government for \$200,000. Mr. Roberts held a second mortgage on the vessels for money advanced towards their construction. Beyond this, the builders held a first mortgage of \$90,000. Mr. Roberts did not sell the vessels to government, nor did he receive a dollar beyond the money advanced by him and interest. The "actual cost" of the vessels, we are assured, was more than the government paid for them.

It is true the vessels were pronounced by a government officer unfit for naval purposes—that is, for ships-of-war—but were declared to be well adapted to transportation—the purpose

for which they were purchased. One of the vessels was lost in a furious gale, in consequence of being overloaded; having on board troops and freight altogether beyond its capacity.

These facts were well known to the committee, being part of the testimony on its records.

THE ORGANS OF THE ABOLITION TRAITORS.—The Boston *Liberator*, the *Beeching Post*, the *Independent* and the *Tribune* are all violently assailing and opposing the administration of President Lincoln, and are thus giving aid and comfort to Jeff. Davis and the rebels. The former "peace organs" were suppressed for less than this. When will the time come for the punishment of the abolitionists?

## NEWS FROM McCLELLAN.

The Rebel Forces Concentrating on the Line of the James River.

"Stonewall" Jackson Reported to be in Command.

Rebel Cavalry Raids at Gloucester Point.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Union Soldiers from Richmond.

## VISIT TO THEM OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Fortress Monroe, July 29, 1862.

I am credibly informed that large rebel forces are being concentrated on the line of the James river, above the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers. They came down from Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. It is believed they already number from 50,000 to 70,000 men, and that Stonewall Jackson is in command of them, although the rumor that he is in command of them is not confirmed.

My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold dash at the above named place, and are bringing all the resources they can command from Richmond. My informant also believes that it is the intention of the rebels to make an attack very soon on Suffolk, as they are said to be within twenty miles of that city with considerable force.

Three companies of Gibson's battery passed here to-day, on their way to Harrison's Landing. The companies were full and ready in perfect health. The night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down from Richmond, and camped at Yorktown, and carried off a lot of equipments that had accumulated there, and also forced into the rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there, capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and, taking with them their trophies, took their departure.

The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region, looking for any kind of prey, and pressing into the rebel service all the men they can find whom they think can be of any use to them.

Similar depredations are being committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburg whether by the guerrillas or the regulars of the rebel army is hard to determine, for the guerrillas often claim to be the regulars, and the regulars often claim to be the guerrillas. By this disguise they assume authority which otherwise they could not. In their marked character they commit many depredations, telling of villainy they have no right authority for their act, being regular Confederate cavalry.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the purpose of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer and followed several miles out from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road, and was steering his course towards Richmond. The officer then quickly rode up to him, arrested him, and found upon him two thousand letters he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in Jail to await trial. He admitted and stated that he got top dollars for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the economy by writers, letters and papers have been passed to and from Richmond.

The gunboat *Monitor* was yesterday at a short distance from the city, and was towed off to-day in safety.

The *Nolle Baker* has been repaired, and started on her first trip to-day to Harrison's Landing, as before with clothing for the army.

The steamer *Myrtle* arrived this morning at Fortress Monroe from Washington, laden with commissaries stores, and left at noon for Harrison's Landing.

The steamer *St. Dunstan* leaves here this afternoon for the James river, with commissaries stores.

The steamship *Massachusetts* arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from Fort Royal, San Juan, bound to New York. She reports all quiet on the South Carolina and Georgia coasts.

The steamship *South America* left Fortress Monroe four o'clock this afternoon, with a full cargo. She has gone up the James river.

Fortress Monroe, July 27, 1862.

The steamer *St. Maine* arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning at seven o'clock, from City Point, with 2 Union prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggage cars, in charge of 1 Union medical director of 1 regiment's division, a Captain Hopkins, Quartermaster to States Army, and Colonel Switzer, of General McClellan's staff. The prisoners were shown them, and every possible favor was done for them, and they were released in prison. I further state that the *St. Maine* was visited at Harrison's Landing by General McClellan, and the medical director of the Army of the Potomac, I further state to you the condition of the vessel.

General McClellan has received freely with a large number of our returned prisoners, and appeared to be very anxious to see them. One of the soldiers said to the General he intended to go to the front and come back and help take Richmond. The General remarked: "Then you will be a soldier, and not a deserter."

The rebels are anxious for bringing our prisoners. City Point is a safe place and cattle cars, and gave a carriage to them. Prisoners were engaged in conveyance to City Point, and Jackson, and on asking where he was, they answered: "That is none of your business where we are, we are here to stay, and we are here to stay."

General McClellan is acting as Colonel at City Point, and no one is allowed to enter without his permission. They are very much of him in the reinforcement.

At Fortress Monroe the rebels are building three ironclads. One—the *New Merrimack*—is nearly completed, and is ready for the guns to be put on board. Another called the *Lady Davis*, is now being ironclad, and the third one on the stocks, not so far advanced.

A rebel soldier and officer remarked that their cause was about as bad as it could be, but that they were still in it. We kept back out of the way of the rebels, for we do not like their gunboats.

On Friday evening the rebels crossed over the river, and landed at Harrison's Landing, and took a captain and a surgeon, burned the vessel, and then went down away five hundred cattle belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and these cattle are said to have been taken to a place within our picket lines. Owing to this loss no cattle could be obtained at Harrison